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Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 QUEEN VICTORIA'S CANDIDATE.

"[Private.] "BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 13, 1883. Sir-I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party that openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's message, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the bresidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation, should he be elected; but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I inclose an article from the New York Times of Aug. 22, and remain, yours faithfully,

"L. S. SACKVILLE WEST."

New York Times, Aug. 22. There is this further consideration in favor of supporting the administration on this issue. It will leave the question still open for friendly means of settlement of some kind, while a support of the Senate's position would close all avenues of future negotiations, and bring upon the country the disastrous consequences of retaliation, hostility, and possibly war. It would put an end to all prospect of improving the commercial relations of the United States and Canada. This is one of the questions which the people should keep in mind in casting their votes next November.

M's so Hinglish, you know.

ATTEND the Republican noon-day meeting et headquarters to-day.

SACEVILLE WEST told his English-born friend to vote for Cleveland if he wanted to help Great Britain and free trade.

SHALL Sackville West be punished by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard because he honestly tried to do the Democratic administration a good turn?

CLEVELAND and Bayard kicking Lord West because he tried to help them, will only add to the disgrace of the present pitiable condition of the administration.

Spor the pension peddlers. They are forming secret organizations among the old soldiers all over the State and trying to bribe them with the promise of a pension.

EVERY honest man in Indiana ought to resent the efforts of the administration to buy the soldier vote with pensions. It is the worst conceivable form of political corrup-

THINK of the shame of the Cleveland-Bayard administration conspiring to overthrow Sackville West because he had the blunt honesty to show his friendship for

THE speech of Gen. Lew Wallace, printed in full in this issue of the Journal, will be read with interest. The author of "Ben-Hur" in politics is one of the features of the

WILL the recall of Sackville West do away with the fact that the British minister honestly and in good falth advised his fellowcountrymen to vote for Cleveland in the interest of the mother country?

THE pension bribery scheme is being worked all over Indiana. It is the first time in the history of American politics that a wholesale attempt has been made to corrupt voters by the promise of pensions.

How despicable a thing it is to see Cleveland and Bayard kicking the British minister because out of the honest fullness of his heart he spoke well of them, and tried to make Total for the Democratic free-trade party!

DON DICKINSON'S alleged reply to Mr. Blaine starts out with an unmitigated lie, and descends rapidly into personal vituperation and contemptible demagogy. Mr. Dickinson asserts that it has been published that Seneral Harrison had written a letter pledg-

state. That is an absolute lie, and the inference implied is even more false. General Harrison entered into no bargains to secure a nomination, and has entered into none to advance his election. He is perfectly uncommitted, except to make a Republican administration, and if elected he will do so; and where Benjamin Harrison sits will be the head of the table.

### ENTRAPPING SOLDIERS.

The scandalous "scheme" to entrap Union soldiers into a secret Matson and Myers organization, on the promise of a pension, or of an increase in the amount now received, is being played all over the State. Republicans should be on their guard. Soldiers who will be thus gulled will only prove how witless they are. The scheme is bold and fraudulent. Its secrecy proves its character. Union soldiers should neither be deceived nor cajoled. If they ever receive a pension it will be because they are entitled to it. The man who would offer a pension for votes is essentially a criminal scoundrel.

THE LAST WEEK. The last week of the campaign opens auspiciously for the Republicans, with victory in sight, but not yet won. The supreme effort is yet to come. Thus far the Republicans have made a magnificent fight, but the decisive battle is yet to be fought. The time for argument has passed. As Mr. Blaine said at Newark, "That has been made. What we want know is perfected organization, and the result of that will be victory."

At this time we do not see how the Republicans can fail to carry the State if they perform the remaining work of the campaign as well as they have that already done. We do not even see how they can be cheated out of it, or beaten by fraud, if they are true to themselves and insist upon their rights and on the rigid enforcement of the law at every

The remaining days and the day of election should be devoted to close, personal work. The Democratic plan of campaign for the last week involves a variety of fraudulent schemes, reinforced by a general air of bravado and claiming everything. They are expressing a confidence they do not feel and trying to make votes by claiming them. At the same time, their real strength and effective organization must not be underrated. The Democracy in Indiana are well organized. They have plenty of money, and will make a desperate fight. The Republicans can only beat them by making an equally determined fight, with legitimate weapons against illegitimate ones. We can and must beat them by personal work. Therefore, to every Republican in Indiana, we say let the last week of the campaign be made the crowning one. Whatever you have done or tried to do, before, let your efforts be redoubled now. If you have not yet secured one vote for Harrison and Morton, make it a point to do so during this week. It is the end that crowns the work. The end is at hand, and now is the time for work.

### DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

One of the Democratic managers, who was recently asked on what he based his expectation of carrying the State, replied, "On our good schemes-we have so many good

The Republicans base their confidence of carrying the State on the unprecedented popular enthusiasm, the thousands of changes in their favor, their thorough voluntary organization, the showing of their poll lists, and the assurance that they have a large majority of the legal voters. The Democracy base their hopes on their "schemes." Some of these

Scheme No. 1 is the pension-peddling scheme. The State is full of pension agents, and other authorized representatives of the administration, who are trying to seduce or intimidate old soldiers with promises or threats in regard to pensions. In some cases new pensions or an increase of old ones is promised, and in other cases a reduction is threatened, conditioned on how the soldier votes. In this district a circular is used, sent out from the being Pension Office at Washington, which says "By special request of Hon. W. D. Bynum we are authorized to look up your pension." This circular is shown to Republican soldiers who have made application for pension, and they are told if they vote the Democratic ticket their application will be granted. Al guarantees of pensions or of increase are based on a promise to vote the Democratic ticket, with the added information that if they do not they will regret it. Soldiers who car thus be seduced or intimidated are taken into a secret organization and bound by a pledge to vote for Cleveland.

Scheme No. 2 is the double-ticket fraud. This is an old Democratic scheme, and has been practiced for years by men of the Sim Cov and Eugene Higgins stamp. Two ballots are folded together in such a way as to escape detection before they are dropped in the box, but when shaken up they spring apart. This scheme involves the connivance of an officer of the election, and will be attempted in strong Democratic precincts. It is a bold and dangerous scheme, and demands careful and vigilant work to detect and thwart it.

Scheme No. 3 is the circulation of bogus tickets, headed with the names of the Republican candidates but bearing those of the Democratic electors. Voters must remember they do not vote for the candidates for President and Vice-president directly, but for the list of Republican electors.

Scheme No. 4 is the circulation of Harrison and Morton pasters designed to paste over the head of the Democratic ticket, leaving the names of Democratic electors on and making gullible voters believe they are thus voting for Harrison and Morton.

Scheme No. 5 is the disfranchisement of legal colored voters by purposely leaving their names off of Democratic poll lists, and then challenging their votes on election day, and bulldozing any person who may propose to swear them in.

Scheme No. 6 is the general purchase of votes, the colonization of voters in the river,

action of election officers in overwhelming Democratic precincts to increase majorities.

These are some of the "good schemes" referred to by the prominent Democrat who expressed his confidence of carrying the State. Others may come to light during the week. Republicans everywhere must be on their guard against these schemes from now until the polls close and the votes are counted. Our election law is good enough for honest men, but it is no protection against such schemes as these, unless aided and enforced with sleepless vigilance.

TOO LATE, MR. CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard, the attempt to grow indignant, and have Sir Sackville West recalled, will not win. The letter of the British minister to his California Englishborn friend was an honest expression of the British view of the present controversy between the Republican and Democratic parties. Sackville West said nothing new; nothing that has not been said a thousand times in other ways, and by as high British authorities. The English newspapers, one and all, of the ultra free-trade school, devoted to English interests, joyfully received the free-trade message of Grover Cleveland, and saw in the Mills bill that followed the opening wedge that would drive a hole in the American markets big enough to admit England's surplus products, and afford better employment to the starving millions of England's workingmen. Everybody understood that the retaliation message of Cleveland was mere political buncombe. It was not regarded seriously either in this country, in Canada or in England. It was universally received as a cheap political trick, intended to affect the election. The English papers so treated it, and they sudthe free-trade message, under orders from headquarters that their officious and ghoulish glee was badly hurting the free-trade party in the United States.

followed the practically universal current of expression, both in this country and in his old home. If the English papers could say so much, why could not he, the British minister, be equally candid? So, he wrote his Englishborn inquirer in California the exact truth. He told him that Cleveland was playing retaliation for election purposes, and that the administration was friendly to England and free trade. To pillory Sackville West is the basest ingratitude of panic-stricken politician. His recall will do no good. His letter stands. What is written is written.

A FAIR ELECTION. Shall popular elections become a farce! Shall government of the people and by the people fail? These questions are formulating themselves right here in Indiana. They are presented for immediate solution. They are involved in the coming election.

There is not a particle of doubt that on a fair vote the Republicans have a decided plurality in Indiana to-day. Every experienced Republican politician or old campaigner who has spent a week in Indiana during the present canvass has become firmly convinced of this fact. There is not a single exception to this assertion. The people are with us beyond a doubt. The Democrats are having some large meetings, and their forces are well organized and well in hand, but the numbers, the enthusiasm, the inspiration, the popular drift are on the side of the Republicans. The changes have been ten to one in our favor. On a fair vote the State is Republican to-day

by 10,000 plurality. The Democrats know we have the State on a fair vote, and they are preparing to steal it. They know they have no hope in a fair election, and they propose to try and override the popular will and the popular vote

Can this be done in Indiana? It has been done in Southern States and in New York city, but can it be done in Indiana? If it can be, popular elections will be made a farce and popular government will be overthrown.

It is not alone the Republicans of Indiana who are interested in having a fair election. Honest Democrats, honest men of all parties, and every lover of his country, irrespective of politics, is interested in having the will of the people fairly expressed and fairly recorded. The machinery and methods that can achieve a fraudulent victory this year can do it the next, and the next, until soon there will be an end of government by the people and for the people, and we shall lapse into a state of

chronic fraud and incipient revolution. If the honest men of Indiana do not unite in demanding a fair election the time may not be far distant when they may as well have no election at all. The Republicans want an honest election, and have done all they can, by moral and material support, to secure one.

OUR STATE OFFICERS. The contest of 1886, in which the Republicans carried Indiana, was made almost entirely on State issues, the mismanagement of the State finances, the infamous gerrymander and the prostitution of the benevolent institutions being the principal ones. In addition to having the popular side of these issues the Republicans nominated an exceptionally good ticket and it was elected. The issues and the candidates supplemented each other. The same issues figure largely in this election, changed only in showing more strongly than ever the incompetence and corruption of the Democratic party, and the same candidates are presented for re-election with the added strength of Hovey and Chase for Governor and Lieutenant-governor; Coffey, Berkshire and Olds for judges of Supreme Court and Griffiths for Reporter. The present State ticket is largely the same one that was elected two years ago, and the candidates presented for re-election are even more worthy of popular support now than they were then.

By permitting the re-election of State officers the Constitution gave the people an opportunity to express their approval of those who have earned it. The State has never had a set of officers who have more fairly earned it than the present incumbents. Each and every one of them have performed the duties of their respective offices in such a way as to disarm criticism and challenge approval, Every interest of the State has been watch-

carefully attended to. Secretary of State Griffin has discharged the duties of that office with equal ability and courtesv. Hon. J. A. Lemcke, Treasurer of State, is one of the most thorough and careful business men that ever filled the position. Auditor Carr has administered the complicated affairs of that office with entire success. Attorney-general Michener has rendered valuable service to the State, and brought a number of important suits which the public interests require he should be continued in office to manage. Mr. Lafollette has added over \$325,000 to the State school fund, and has done more county visitation and looking after misapplied and unaccounted-for funds than any Superintendent of Public Instruction the State ever had. These excellent State officers, tried and proved by one term, are before the people for re-election, reinforced by several new candidates, equally deserving of popular support.

Two years ago the people decided that the interests and honor of the State demanded the removal of the Democratic party from power, so far as it could be done at that election. This year the strongest possible reasons exist why they should complete the work, and make a clean job of it by electing the entire Republican ticket and a Republican Legis-

GRIFFITHS AND KERN. The only new name upon the State ticket in this campaign, excepting the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-governor, and for the Supreme Court, is that of Hon. John L. Griffiths, candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court. For a number of years Mr. Griffiths has been regarded as a most promising lawyer, while his service in the last General Assembly brought him into great denly became mute about the Mills bill and | prominence as a ready debater and a Republican of sound judgment. His nomination for the office of Reporter was a most fitting one, and the canvass he has made of the State has been strong and brilliant. He has made Sackville West told the truth. He merely | a very large number of speeches, and has been in the widest demand from every quarter of the State. Of high character, decided ability, perfect integrity of life and habits, and, equally with Griffin, Carr, Lafollette and Michener, a representative of the young men of Indiana, Mr. Griffiths commands an enthusiastic support.

His opponent, Mr. John W. Kern, has made probably the most spicuously questionable canvass any candidate on the Democratic ticket, with the possible exception of the brawling Bill Myers, who disgraced Indiana when he was its Secretary of State. Mr. Kern has made what is known as a saloon canvass. He has identified himself with the lowest and basest elements of politics. From many portions of the State comes testimony as to what he has done and said in his own advocacy, while the Republicans of Indianapolis know for themselves his outrageous misrepresentations and impertinences about Republican headquarters here. The Republicans have treated Mr. Kern with a leniency he has not deserved. He has presumed upon the good nature of his Republican friends, and their regard for the social qualities that would otherwise make him a popular and genial companion. John L. Griffiths, whether in a campaign or in the quiet months and years of life, is and has been an honorable, high-toned, reputable gentleman. He has done himself credit in his canvass this year, and we are quite certain that the questionable tactics of his opponent will not avail to lessen the vote that will be cast for the Republican candidate.

PROTECTION ARGUMENTS FROM ENGLAND It is a mistake to suppose that all Englishmen are free-traders. That is, indeed, the sentiment of the ruling class and of a majority of the people, but the leaven of protection is spreading, and intelligent men who do their own thinking are beginning to question the wisdom of continuing the free-trade policy. The following article, from the London Morning Post, shows that these sentiments find expression at the very head center of free trade.

The Post says: "According to our friends of the Cobden school, American commerce and American manufactures ought to be declining rapidly under the 'withering influence' of a protective tariff. Instead of this, the statistics to which we refer show that in twenty years the popu lation of the States has increased by 69 per cent., the hay crop has increased 106 per cent., the cotton crop 194 per cent, and the production of pig-iron over 386 per cent. Railway construction to the extent of over 21,000 miles was projected last year, and over 15,000 miles of it were actually constructed in the twelve months. What this means will be better understood when it is pointed out that the total mileage of railroads existing in the United Kingdom last year was under the 21,000 planned as a single season's addition to the tracks in the United States. New rails were required for nearly 20,000 miles of road, and upward of 3,000,000 tons of steel rails were turned out for the new lines in course of construction. This quantity is three times the entire turnout of rail of all descriptions, iron and steel, of all the mills of the United States

in the year 1880. "Immigration last year was on an exceptionally large scale. On one day the number landed at Castle Garden depot exceeded 11.000—the highest figure ever recorded in the annals of the New York immigration bureau. In fact, the stream of new arrivals poured in so densely as to tax to the utment the resources both of the numerous Atlantic steamship lines and the immigration authorities of the Eastern ports. Many of the lines were obliged to order their agents to cease booking 'steerage' for a time. A feature, too, of last year's immigration was the unusual number of mechanics, brick-layers, plasterers and masons, from Scotland, Wales, and the north of England, and who went out to the States in response to advices from the other side stating there were good openings there for such handicraftsmen. And yet there are scores of politicians here so blind to what is going on in the world as to stick to the old fetish formula that protection is more injurious to the country that adopts it than to the country against which the hostile tariffs are

"But for the serious consequences entailed upon our British working classes, that feel every day more and more the pinch of foreign competition, it would be decidedly amusing to note how completely every one of the principles assumed by the one-sided free-trade school of this country is pegatived by facts and falsified by the experience of commonplace business men. We are constantly told that protection raises the cost of commodities; that a hostile tariff-as Mr. John Bright said but a few days back in a published letter to one of his correspondents-is only a tax which the community pays to support the particular industry benefited by it. As a matter of fact, what do we find in America? Why, their manufacturers can actually beat us out of the field on the score of mere cheapness only. So far from protection enhancing the cost of their ing himself to appoint Mr. Blaine secretary of and strong interior counties, and the corrupt | fully guarded and every detail of business | goods, they can turn them out at rates at which

we, with all our free trade, can not manage to

"The Yale lock-makers can afford to pay the carriage of their goods to England, and yet undersell the Wolverhampton masters in the very heart of the lock trade, just as the Belgians can quote lower rates for angle-iron delivered in Derby than the local iron-masters of the Midlands. The Philadelphia enginemakers can turn out as serviceable locomotives as any English firm, and ship it all the way to New Zealand for £600 less than the English tenders. In south Russia the agricultural implement trade is said to be passing entirely into the hands of American exporters, in spite of English and German competitors, though the latter are nearer by 3,000 miles to the local market. With the exception of made-up clothing, which is dear because labor is highly paid, and not because the duty on stuffs is so heavy, there is not a single manufactured article produced in the United States, from carpets to cotton, from locomotive engines to steel axes, from agricultural implements to cutlery, and Yankee notions, as many little domestic appliances are called, which is not as cheap or even cheaper there than in this country.'

This article bristles with points, and some of the statements are a complete refutation of free-trade arguments used during this cam-

paign.

THE CIRCUIT AND COMMISSIONERS' COURTS. On all sides we hear of the desperate efforts of Democrats to secure a continued control of the Circuit and Commissioners' court. Among Republicans they urge the importance of the local residence of the judge—to Democrats the political importance of the court. In the latter there is much significance. The circuit judge appoints the jury commissioners, who select the juries for all the courts of the county, the grand as well as petit juries, and recent experience in the failure of the grand jury to indict the tallysheet forgers illustrates how material it is to the administration of justice that we have

unbiased, non-partisan juries. The circuit judge also appoints the recounters in all election contests in the county and has exclusive jurisdiction of all election contested cases. These considerations should never enter the mind, but they will so long as judges respond to the demands of party. Outside of politics, Alex. C. Ayers is a broad, fair-minded gentleman of high character, and for these reasons he was assisted to the Circuit Bench by many Republicans of this city; but when the sealed ballot-box stood in the way of the Democratic purpose and Sterling Holt "smashed" it with his hatchet, Judge Avers could find no authority in his office to punish the outrage.

And again, when the Democrats were in the act of stealing away the office of Lieutenant-governor from Colonel Robertson, and needed the assistance of the Marion Circuit Court, Judge Ayres rendered it promptly until rebuked by the Supreme Court.

With reference to the reasons urged why the judge should reside in this county, it is entirely sufficient to say that Mr. Hadley, the Republican nominee, has announced that if elected, he will establish one or more evenings of each week during the vacation of court, when he will be in the city and at the courthouse for the transaction of such business as may come before him.

When the Democrats are soliciting votes from Republicans for the circuit judge, the latter should be reminded of the story of the spider and the fly. It is not the convenience of the citizens of Marion county that so much concerns the Democratic mind—it is the political advantage they hope to secure by holding on to the Circuit and Commissioners' courts.

## OPENING THE PRISON DOORS.

The following provision of the Mills bill has been overlooked. Section 39, dovetailed in among other matters, provides:

"That, whenever it shall be made to appear to the United States court or judge having jurisdiction, that the health or life of any person imprisoned for any offense in a county jail or elsewhere is endangered by close confinement, the said court or judge is hereby authorized to make such order and provision for the comfort and well-being of the person so imprisoned as shall be deemed reasonable

What has that to do with the tariff question? Nothing whatever, nor with any mattar of legislation embraced in the Mills bill. Anti-Mormons in Utah, Montana and other

Territories say it is intended to cover the case of Mormons imprisoned for violation of the polygamy laws. These Mormon bishops and other polygamists are cunning rascals, and are able to make themselves pretty solid with Democratic Territorial judges. Under the foregoing provisions they can all be practically released from prison on a mere showing of ill health.

This is evidently a Democratic bid for Mormon support, in anticipation of the admission of Utah as a State. It is quite natural that the party which favored slavery should have a warm side for the "twin relic of barbarism."

In his alleged reply to Mr. Blaine, Don Dickinson takes 47 per cent. of the value of manufactures produced in the Eastern States. and claims that that is the amount paid by the people over and above what should have been the cost. Certain Western States, he estimates, have paid one-sixth the amount. If Mr. Dickinson's false and absurd assumption indicates his own belief, then he favors the absolute abolition of the tariff and is an out-and-out free trader. If he is not, his words are as meaningless as they are foolish.

ONE part of the Democratic plan to bear down Republicans this week and steal the State, is the assumption of extraordinary confidence, the boastful claim of unquestioned success, and the offer or acceptance of bets on the Democratic ticket. This is a mere bluff, and it is designed to make it in all quarters of the State. Republicans should not be deceived or disconcerted. Let the Democrats blow to affect the "floating" vote, but the Republicans should be relentless in their vigilance and organization.

A NEW feature of the great Republican revival will be a noon-day meeting at the county committee rooms, in the Denison House, every day this week. These meetings will be held at 12 o'clock, and will embrace songs by the glee club and speaking by anybody who can be impressed for the service. All Republicans and all honest doubters are invited to drop

WHAT good can possibly come to the panic-

West recalled? That will not do away with the fact that the British minister honestly believes that the re-election of Cleveland is for the best interests of England.

THE blooming flowers of "scratching" Republicanism in Marion county are John E. Sullivan and Thomas Taggart; the one indicted for conspiracy to commit an infamous crime against the ballot, and the other the successor to Coy in the management of the Coy-Democratic machine, according to Coy methods, for the defeat of Benjamin Harrison in his own county. We scarcely think that independent "scratching" Republicans look with peculiar pride upon the results of their itch of self-conceit.

IT is pretty well understood that the Sackville West letter was quietly circulated among the English-born citizens in the East before it was discovered to be loaded. It was a good enough campaign document for the freetrade Democracy until it was exposed.

HON, JOHN F. FINERTY, one of the ablest Irish orators in the country, editor of the Chicago Citizen, will speak at Masonic Hall to-night.

In reply to several inquiries, we print the following table showing the surplus in the treasury, as appears from the public-debt statements from July 31, 1885, to August 31, 1888. The table is official, and is one of the things that will do to cut out:

March 4, 1885, commencement of	
Cleveland's administration (Fi-	
nance Report, 1885, pages 12, 13;	\$8,764,590.1
July 31, 1885	44,052,929.3
August 31, 1885	49,716,572.6
September 30, 1885	63,903,106.3
October 31, 1885	66,818,292.3
November 30, 1885	61,930,595.3
December 31, 1885	71.018,872.2
January 31, 1886	79,689,862.2
February 28. 1886	72,298,202.9
March 31, 1886	76,381,099.5
April 30, 1886	77,030,999.3
May 31, 1886	76,142,611.3
June 30, 1886	75,191,109.8
July 31, 1886	80,206,325.4
August 31, 1886	76,527,561.9
September 30, 1886	67,896,321.0
October 31, 1886	52,783,199.9
November 30, 1886	40,093,556,5 42,196,632,7 27,780,050.8
December 31, 1886	42,196,632.7
January 31, 1887	27,780,050.8
February 28, 1887	19,148,975.4
March 31, 1887	21,859,983.5
April 30, 1887	34,886,038.9 23,951,692.4
May 31, 1887	23,951,692.4
June 30, 1887	40,853,369.5
July 31, 1887	45,698,591.1
August 31, 1887	44,760,908.8
September 30, 1887 October 31, 1887	45,269,665.1
October 31, 1887	56,758,704.8
November 30, 1887	55,258,701.1
December 31, 1887	69,842,879.1
January 31, 1888	69,842,879.1 85,230,746.6 92,987,796.8
February 29, 1888	92,987,796.8
March 31, 1888	104,573,930.3
April 30, 1888	110,244,969.6
May 31, 1888	94,706,617.0
June 30, 1888	103,220,464.7
August 31, 1888	107,673,320.9
THE Evansville Journal, totic	eing the Dem

eratic attacks on General Hovey, says:

"Democrats now call General Hovey 'Humbug Hovey.' He was not humbug Hovey when he made his historic stand with the brave men from Indiana at Champion's Hill and hastened the fall of Vicksburg. It is only when he is honored by the Republicans of Indiana, in part because he was a brave and gallant soldier, by a nomination for Governor of this great State, that Democrats called him 'Humbug Hovey. Epithets like this are cheap. Old soldiers who fought with him in the war for the Union do not call him 'Humbug Hovey.' It is only those politicians working for the party now in power by the vote of the solid South who call this brave soldier a humbug."

to the Editor of the Indianapolls Journal Who was colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsyl vania, commonly called the "Bucktails," and where is he now? Is there a prominent man in Pennsylvania politics by the name of Charles Shultz? If so, what offices has he held, where is his home and what is he now doing?

Answer-Col. W. Ross Hartshorne was the last colonel of the "Bucktail" Regiment, the First Rifles of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which was the Forty-second Regiment in line of the Pennsylvania volunteers. The Sixteenth Regiment served only in the three months' service. Charles Shultz is not known to men in the Bucktails as a colonel. I was the adjutant-general of the brigade and division in which the Bucktails served for three years, and speak from personal knowledge. W. A. HOYT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Question I. A man moved from this county to Arkansas six or seven years ago; his wife returned more than six months ago; he will not be in the State six months. Is he entitled to vote Nov. 6? 2. Did Senator Sherman. at Coshocton, O., as reported in the Enquirer and quoted in the Cincinnati Post, say Harrison could not carry Indiana? Republicans here are C. H. CASS.

HILTON, Ind., Oct. 27. If the man abandoned his residence in Indiana, he is not entitled to vote now, 2. Senator Sherman is not a fool, and, of course, did not say what the Enquirer publishes.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Are matches upon the free list? What effect did the removing of the internal tax have upon their importation? CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind.

Matches are not on the free list. The duty on foreign matches is 35 per cent. ad valorem. The removal of the internal revenue tax was in the interest of home manufactures. In 1887 we exported \$77,379 worth of matches, and in 1888. \$72,371 worth. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal

Being an Englishman and desiring to vote with the party that will deal most kindly with the mother country, can you give me the name of some prominent Englishman that would give me an impartial opinion on that question? Write to Lord Sackville West, British Min-

ister. Washington, D. C. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

PRINCE BISMARCK has gone back to beer and

Ir is said that M'lle Soucaret, who won first prize at the beauty show at Spa, is really a handsome woman. She has a wonderful com-

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is clinging to life with remarkable power. A week ago she seemed dying, but rallied. Feeble as she is she may live for weeks yet.

Ir is said that an uncle of Secretary Bayard. Dr. J. J. Bayard, is a hermit living in a but of his own construction about twenty miles north west of San Antonio, Tex., to which he betook himself many years ago upon the elopement of his wife with a preacher.

THE statement was recently made that the London Times was to replace its famous correspondent at Paris, M. De Blowitz, by Brinsley Richards, correspondent at Vienna for the same journal. The report was unfounded. M. De Blowitz is too valuable to the Times to be laid on the shelf. His long service in his present position, his world-wide fame, and the fact that the conservative Times does not often make impartant changes in its personnel combine to render his occupancy of his position on the staff of "The Thunderer" one likely to exist for an

JANE Hading is only twenty-seven years of age, tall-at least an inch talier than Bernhardt Decided red hair, and not auburn, as described. She never wears a wig. and her coiffure is as odd as the woman herself. It is worn in a sort of wavy crown and fastened at the back loosely Sith a pin. Not unfrequently, in moments of action, part of it becomes undone and loose wisps of it strays about her ears, or fall on her shoulders or about her back, but it never detracts from the effect she aims at Quite the contrary; it only indicates to a thoughtful observer the woman's intense earnestness, for under no circumstance does the artist ever notice, or attempt to correct, her toilette in any moment of the action of the scene. But of all actresses' faces-and this point is agreed upon by all who have seen Hading-hers is the most expressive ever known. With all these striking stricken administration by having Sackville | qualities Hading is rarely beautiful